ELECTRICAL CABLE CONNECTOR

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An electrical cable connector of the present invention is provided. The present invention includes a plurality of terminal insulating bodies and a transmission cable connected with a plurality of terminals. Each of a plurality of terminals has a holding portion at its one end, and a corresponding tooth-liked snap piece is provided at one end of the terminals. A contact portion is provided at the other end of each of a plurality of terminals, and a holding segment is provided between the contact portion and the holding portion. Two interference portions are respectively provided at the side portion of the holding segment. The transmission cable has an insulating cover layer and two electrical cable groups formed within the insulating cover layer. The electrical cable groups are wrapped by a metal shielding, and a first ground cable consists of a plurality of twisted pair wires. A second ground cable is provided outside of the electrical cable groups, and the two electrical cable groups and the first and the second ground cables are respectively connected to the holding portions of a plurality of terminals. With a plurality of terminals for holding the electrical cable, grounding area of the electrical cable is increased to prevent electromagnetic interruption (EMI). Thus, the electrical cable is more flexible and has a higher tensile strength and is not prone to be broken so that yield is higher.